CONGRESS

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

In the Senate immediately after the reading of the journal the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being Mr. Quay's Sunday-closing amendment to the section providing for the issue of 10,000,000 Exposition, speeches to be limited to five

section appropriating \$5,000,000 on condition of | p. m. an agreement being entered into for repayment

of the amount within two years. Mr. Sanders moved to lay Mr. Quay's amendment on the table. Rejected-yeas, 11; nays, 45. The Senators voting to lay on the table were Messrs. Blodgett, Carlisle, Daniel, Gibson (Md.), Hunton, Palmer, Peffer, Sanders, Sawyer, Vest,

Mr. Quay's amendment was then agreed to, without a division.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment to add to the section a provision prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds, except for medical, mechanical, or scientific purposes.

Mr. Platt favored the amendment, but thought that it should be confined to the "sale"

Mr. Butler inquired of Mr. Platt what right Congress had to interfere in such matters. He had voted against Mr. Quay's amendment simply because he thought the observance of Sunday might safely be left to the State of Illi-

Mr. Platt replied to Mr. Butler's question. and said that when Cougress was making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 it had a right to couple conditions with it. Mr. Peffer modified the amendment by mak-

ing it apply merely to the sale of liquor. Mr. Vest ridiculed the amendment and said that the "eminent reformers" who had taken hold of the matter ought (in order to be consistent) include "cigaret smoking" in their denunciation-it being much more to be deprewine. But the whole thing was rank hypocrisy, and Senators knew it-rank hypocrisy. ment was agreed to-yeas 28, nays 26.

The question was then taken on the Expositiom amendment, which was agreed to-yeas

As agreed to finally the World's Fair amendment provides for the recoinage from the uncurrent, abraided subsidiary coin of \$5,000,000 provision will be made by the proper authorities | House and passed. for the closing of the Exposition on Sunday, and after guarantee that any further sum necessary to complete the Exposition will be provided by the corporation. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to meet the expense of recoinage; the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds shall be prohibited, except for medical, mechanical, and scientific pur-

The commission is to meet all expenses of the departments of the Exposition, juries, judges, committees, and clerks; the gross expenditure for medals, diplomas, committees on awards, judges, and juries, etc., being limited to \$500,000. From the net receipts of the Exposition the Government is to receive such roportion as the appropaiation made by the bill bears to the stockholders' and the city of Chicago's subscriptions. Lastly, provision is made for the procurement of medals and diplo-

Without completing the sundry civil bill, the Senate at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

In the House, after the approval of the journal, the Speaker announced that last night the previous question had been ordered on a number of private pension bills, and that it had been agreed that they should be called up next Saturday. The Speaker suggested that they be considered to-day until 12 o'clock, when another matter would be brought up. The suggestion was concurred in.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution setting aside to-day and the next legislative day for the consideration of the Senate free-

Mr. Reed (Me., R.) moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the Speaker declined to recognize Mr. Reed, as Mr. Catchings was entitled to the floor, but Mr. Reed contended that he had a right to make his motion prior to discussion on the subject by Mr. Catchings. But the Speaker recognized Mr. Catchings, who gave 15 minutes for Mr. Bland (Mo., D.) to

A long argument pro and con on the resolution and the bill then followed, after which the previous question was ordered on the resolution reported by Mr. Catchings, which was rejected-yeas, 136; nays, 154.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills, 57 of which were passed, and the House then adjourned.

In the Senate, the conference report on the agreed to. Three amendments are still in dis-

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to reduce by 25 per cent. all Government salaries over \$600, which was laid on the table at his request that he might hereafter address the Senate on the The Senate then resumed the consideration

of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Quay, referring to the provision as to the Chicago Exposition, offered an amendment (in yesterday) declaring that all the appropriations made for the Exposition are made on the condition that it shall not be opened on Sundays; and if the appropriations are accepted on that condition, then it is made the duty of the World's Fair commission to make rules to carry After explanation the amendment was agreed

The amendments and the bill were then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments were agreed to in bulk, except the one prohib-29. The amendment as to the Geological Survey was agreed to.

The bill was then passed. The fortifications appropriation bill was then taken up, but without reaching a conclusion the Senate adjourned. In the House, on motion of Mr. McCreary invite certain Governments to send delegates of you. to the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Washington in September, 1893, was

Mr. McKaig (Md., D.) submitted a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the election or so-called "force bill," as it passed the House during the last Congress. Mr. Dingley (Me., R.) made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, as it did not propose to print anything for the use of the House—it was not pending before Con-

The Speaker overruled the point of order made by Mr. Dingley, and the resolution was

Mr. Wheeler (Mich., D.), from the select Committee to investigate the Pension Bureau, submitted the majority report of that Committee, and it was placed on the calendar.

A Conference report on the Naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. Mr. Herbert (Ala., D.) then moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Naval bill, which are still in controversy-the appropriation of \$50,-000 for a Naval review, and the authorization of a new battleship, but Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) opposed any recession on the part of the House. Mr. Lodge (Mass., R.) and Mr. Fellows (N. Y., D.) made earnest speeches in favor of both

these appropriations, and the House agreed to recede from these amendments, after which adjournment took place. Mr. Felton offered an amendment for the ap pointment of a board of three officers of the Army and three officers of the Navy to examine and report on which was the most suitable site on the Pacific coast, or on the rivers and waters thereof, for the erection of a plant for

finishing and assembling ordnance, and appro-

printing \$2,500 for the expenses of the board.

Senate amendments, with a recommendation that the amendments be non-concurred in. The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Senate amendments to

the sundry civil bill. Each of the 312 Senate amendments were read, and all were non-concurred in. Mr. Holman asked that those relating to the World's Fair be debated to-day and to-morrow, speeches to be limited to half an hour, and that a vote on the bill be reached by souvenir half dollars in aid of the Columbian | Tuesday, July 19. The suggestion was agreed to. The World's Fair amendments were debated the rest of the session, but no conclusion Mr. Peffer gave notice of a substitute for the | was reached when the House adjourned at 6

After considerable argument the amendment

was passed.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the

amendments agreed to and the bill passed.

FRIDAY, JULY 15. The Naval appropriation bill, with the action of the House thereon, was laid before the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Hale, the House amendments were agreed to, after remarks by Mr. Chandler, showing what the condition of the Navy will be after the construction of the new ship and guns. The United States would have, he said, a fleet equal to any fleet of a like number of vessels of the same general

The Conference reports on the Legislative appropriation bill and on the Army appropriation bill were presented and agreed to, and these bills now go to the President.

The House joint resolution to continue the last year's appropriations to July 30, was taken up and passed. This refers only to appropriation bills that have failed to pass up to July 15. The fortifications bill was then taken up, and Mr. Squire offered an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the erection of a suitable building and the purchase of suitable machinery necessary for the establishment and maintenance, at some point on or near the Pacific coast, of a plant for finishing and assembling the parts of heavy guns and other ordnance for the use of the Army and Navy, the place to be selected by a commission to be selected by the President.

The amendment was rejected.

SATURDAY, JULY 16. After transacting routine morning business the Senate took up the deficiency appropriation cated than the drinking of a glass of beer or | bill, and the bill was read by paragraphs with amendments by the Committee on Appropriations. One hundred and thirteen pages of the After further argument Mr. Peffer's amend- bill were gone over and the amendments agreed to, and the bill was then laid aside for further action.

After a short Executive session the Senate at 6 p. m. adjourned.

In the House, after the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) moved to go into Committee of the Whole to in half-dollar silver souvenir pieces, which are consider the Senate amendments to the sundry to be paid out to the Columbian Exposition civil appropriation bill, but withdrew his monthly, upon estimates approved by the Sec- motion, and a large number of private pension retary of the Treasury for material and labor. | bills, which had been considered in Committee after assurance that the sum of \$10,000,000 has of the Whole, and on which the previous question had been ordered, were reported to the

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the World's Fair appropriation bill. A long argument took place over the amendments to the World's Fair appropriation. No conclusion was reached on the amendments, and it was agreed to continue the debate on Monday. The Committee then rose and the House at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 18. In the Senate, a conference was ordered on

the fortifications appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Stewart and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up, and the pages containing items of the French spoliation claims, which had been

reserved on Saturday, were read, and the amendment as a whole was agreed to. Mr. Perkins asked quanimous consent to have struck from the bill an item of \$5,000 for the widow of the late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and read a letter from Mr. Pumb's son stating that the item had been inserted without his mother's knowledge, and against what he believed would be his father's wishes. The item was stricken out, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Washburn demanded the regular order, which was the anti-option bill, A great many other motions were made by other Senators who did not care to consider the anti-option bill, and no further business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned at 5 p. m. In the House, on motion of Mr. McMillin (Tenn., D.), a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to the document entitled "The Administration of the United

States Government to the beginning of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America." This being suspension day in the House, rules were suspended and a large number of bills passed, among them being the Senate bill submitting to the Court of Claims the title of Wm. McGarrahan to the Panoche Grande Ranch

in California. At the evening session the amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill regarding the World's Fair were discussed at length, although only about 30 members were present. No conclusion was reached, and the House adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Every comrade wants his portrait on his card, that his friends and comrades may have Naval Appropriation Bill was presented and it as a memento of him. See NATIONAL pute, but are being arranged by the Conference | TRIBUNES portrait-card advertisement in another column.

The Exodus of Gold.

Bankers throughout the country are exhibiting great anxiety as to the amount of gold that is going out of this country at the prescut time. The general plan has been for the bankers to draw on their banks, get gold certificates, and in exchange for them secure the lieu of the Sunday-closing amendment adopted | gold at the Subtreasury, thus drawing the gold from the banks and not from the Government store. Recently, however, the banks refused to pay out gold certificates, but paid over United States notes and Treasury notes There are now in the Treasury \$111.071,257.

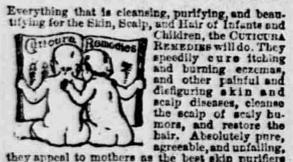
of which amount \$100,000,000 are held in reserve for the redemption of United States notes, and the balance is free gold, payable for any purpose. It is from this fund that the foreign bankers are drawing so freely, and the question among the home bankers is how to check this depletion of the supply. They mean iting the sale of liquor at the Exposition, and to hold on to their gold certificates and force one regarding the Geological Survey. The the Government to redeem its paper according amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor at to its promises. Notwithstanding the fact that about 10 per cent, of the customs receipt comes in gold coin, the supply of free gold is rapidly diminishing.

The customary price of G. A. R. cards is \$2 per 190, but THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (Ky., D.), the bill authorizing the President to | will furnish you with 100, having a fine picture

The English Elections.

The aggregates of the polling up to the present time are: Unionist and Conservative, 2,375,533; Gladstonian, 2,375,337. It is officially announced that as a result of the visit of Lord Salisbury to the Queen at Windsor Castle, the Conservative Government will meet Parliament on Aug. 4.

What Can Cuticura Do



they appeal to mothers as the best skip purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood where. Potter Dana and economical. Sold everywhere. Potter Dana and Chem. Core., Boston.

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QUIET AT HOMESTEAD.

After a short Executive session the Senate ad-Militiamen Control the Situation and In the House, Mr. Holman (Ind. D.) reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill with the Works to be Reopened.

> Gen. Snowden and 6,000 other members of the Pennsylvania National Guard arrived at Homestead on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and are at the present time resting on their arms. When they first arrived they were so treated by the strikers as to create a mutually friendly feeling Hundreds of the soldiers are coalminers or mill-workers, and natually have a feeling of sympathy for the strikers, and many of them have openly declared that they would rather desert than to guard the mills against the strikers or act as escorts for non-union

An amusing incident happened on Tuesday, when a committee appointed by the strikers waited on Gen. Snowden to tender him the freedom of the city and to invite the officers to a stand-up lunch, the idea being to convince Gen. Snowden that the strikers would not submit to illegal authority, but acknowledged the authority of the State. Upon learning their intentions Gen. Snowden responded, saying that he was at Homestead as a soldier to do his duty and not to accept hospitalities. The champagne that had been provided for the occasion was taken off the ice and returned to

Pittsburg. The meeting of the Congressional Investigating Committee was attended by about 50 persons, including Messrs. Frick, Weihe, of Mr. Frick he evaded answering the query | not be told. as to whether the Pinkerton men had been instructed to come armed. Sheriff McCleary testified that the Carnegies had told him a week before the men went out that the company had arranged to send 300 Pinkerton men to the scene, and they should be deputized. Rumors of the coming of non-union men, or

'black sheep" as they are called, were rife on Tuesday, and caused some excitement. Mr. O'Donnell stated to a reporter that in his opinion the whole fight was directly attributable to Mr. Frick's antipathy for labor organizations, and that Mr. Carnegie was friendly, having expressed his opinion that workingmen had as much right to combine and form trades unions as manufacturers to enter into associations and conferences with

their fellows. Upon the resumption of the investigation by the Congressional Committee on Wednesday the labor element was well represented. Mr. Frick testified as to the number of men in each branch of the business who were reduced, and being questioned as to why the proposed reduction of wages was suggested, stated that it was on account of the reduced prices received tonnage by the introduction of improved machinery, which increased the pay of the men, they being paid according to tonnage. He declined to give any information on the question of cost. His examination was closely pressed by the members of the committee, and was unsatisfactory to those who tried to learn something of the expenses and profits of the Carnegie concern. At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned, it having been decided that the concluding session should be held in Washing-

While martial law has not been declared in Homestead, it exists. Gen. Snowden made a strict investigation of the unauthorized arrests which had been made, and has determined to take rigorous measures even to the length of declaring martial law.

On Friday morning two furnaces were lighted in the armor-plate mill, and it was evident that preparations were being made to house and feed the coming non-union men within the works. Cots and supplies were taken in the mills, and a caterer from Pitteburg quartered inside. When the steam first began to issue from the pipes, a sensation was created among the workmen, who rushed from their houses to the gates of the mill. A company of the Eighth Regiment was guarding the gate. A great deal of jabbering was done among the mob that had gathered, and at length some of them started across the tracks as though they intended to amassed quite a fortune. He organized a comenter the works. As soon as they reached the picket lines, they were ordered to halt by Capt. Hutchinson, and he called in his reserve and threw them across the gates and gave them instructions to charge if any of the strikers made advances. The mob, seeing that the militiamen meant business, soon dispersed, and no further attempts were made to enter the mill.

During the day the ultimatum of the company was posted on the now famous fortress fence about the mills, and is as follows:

NOTICE.-Individual applications for employment at the Homestead steel works will be received by the General Superintendent, either by letter or in person, until 6 p. m. Thursday, July 21, 1892. It is our desire to retain in our service all of our old employes whose past record is satisfac-tory, and who did not take part in the attempts which have been made to interfere with our right to manage our business.

Such of our old employes as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment, and the posi-tions which they held will be given to other men, and those first applying will have the choice of unfilled positions for which they are suitable. This notice will be the last given to the employes of the works, and after non-compliance with this the places will be filled with non-union men.

In addition to this general notice, each of the 3,800 locked-out men received through the mails a letter, of which the following is a

THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY (LIMITED), HOMESTEAD STEEL WORKS, July 15, 1892, DEAR SIR: Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning, July 18, 1892. We wish you to return to your old position. Work to commence at the usual time. Repectfully,

J. A. POTTER, General Superintendent. There is very little hope of arbitration, and with the company holding every trump it is hardly thought that the strikers will be able to do anything for themselves so long as the town is under control of the military forces. A large number of Pinkerton men were on

hand at the mills on Saturday and a still larger force is expected to be stationed within the mills before Monday morning, when operations are calculated to begin. It is unfortunate that other men could not be obtained to care for the mills, as the people of Homestead fairly rave at | 12,038, on May 29. the mention of the name Pinkerton, and another conflict such as was recently chronicled

ment and the day laborers. The action of Mr. Frick in inviting the old men back to work was discussed, and a set of resolutions were passed, expressing their sympathy with and loyalty to the Amalgamated Association, and their disapproval of the insult inflicted upon the strikers by asking them to work under

On Monday, Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Steel Company, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made information against seven of the strikers. Hugh O'Donnell, the leader; John McLuckie, Burgess of Homestead; Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flanagan, and Hugh Ross, charging them with murder. Warrants were immediately issued for their arrest, and constables were sent to serve them. Owing to the absence of Mr. O'Donnell, one of the alleged murderers, a great number of persons have intimated that Secretary Lovejoy purposely served the information against Mr. O'Donnell during his absence to create the opinion that he had heard of the informations and tried to evade arrest. Friends of O'Donnell, however, say that he will not hesitate to face the situation. Later in the day the constables returned empty-handed, having been unable to find any of the accused. A short time later Burgess McLuckie appeared at the Alderman's office and surrendered himself to answer the charge of

If you come to the Encampment without a supply of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards it will be a great disappointment to your comrades. They all want your picture to take home with them to look at in after years when they are thinking and talking

Gov. Pattison and staff left Harrisburg at

He will return the latter part of the week.

murder preferred against him.

TROUBLE IN IDAHO.

The Reduction of Wages Causes Consider-A strike which threatened to result more disastrously than the one at Homestead, Pa., has just been quelled in the mines of the Cœur d'Alene district, near Wallace, Idaho.

The mine-owners ducided upon a reduction

of the wages of the shevelers from \$3.50 a day to \$3. The miners have a strong labor organization, and the attempt to reduce wages was quickly followed by a strike. The places of the striking men were filled with non-union men who refused to either join the union men or quit work. The works were then subjected to a siege. The "Frisco" mill was blown up on July 12, and the loss is estimated at \$125,000. The miners got on to the flume, shut off the water and sent the powder in packages down the water-pipe into the mill. The fuse was put in the last package and sent down. In an instant a terrible explosion occurred which shook the canyon for miles. A pitched battle between the union and non-union forces then followed, which resulted in the death of five and wounding of 14 men. The non-union men surrendered and the works were in possession of the strikers. The Governor of the State called out the militia, and when this order reached the strikers the wires were cut and the railroad was torn up. It was reported that the men had dynamite placed under all of the mine machinery and if the troops appeared the works would be blown up. Rumors were rife and the utmost excitement prevailed. The strikers had sent men to blow up bridges and otherwise impede the progress of the troops.

However, despite all these reports two companies of United States troops and two companies of the State militia reached the scene of trouble on July 14. The soldiers were immediately placed on guard-duty. One thousand more troops reached the place later, and mar-O'Donnell, Carney, and other members of the | tial law was proclaimed. At present the trouble Amalgamated Association. In the examination | is ended, but what the future will bring can-

After martial law had been proclaimed Gen. Carlin, the commander of the troops, issued an order for the arrest of all who were prominently identified with the trouble. The result was the arrest of over 25 men. It is reported that all members of the Union are to be locked up. If this be true, it means the arrest of over 1,000 men. Among those arrested were a Postmaster and a Justice of the Peace. On July 16 President Harrison issued a proclamation commanding all persons engaged

to immediately disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. The strikers seem to be dazed at the sudden change of events. It is evident that they have been conquered for the present. What they may attempt when the military is withdrawn

in the insurrection and in resistance to the laws

The Cholera Epidemic.

is another question.

The cholera epidemic in Russia is assuming monstrous proportions, and railroad traffic in the infected districts has been suspended. Trains out of St. Petersburg, where the disease for the product, and by reason of the increased is most prevalent, will be carefully inspected and submitted to sanitary precautions, and Irish race in America. - News has been temporary buts will be erected along the roads received at Omaha, Neb., of the escape for the reception of passengers who may be taken suddenly ill. A rumor was current at resident of that place, who was exiled to one time that the doctors were burying the cholera patients alive, and it so incensed the populace of St. Petersburg that they attacked the doctors and the authorities on the 10th inst., wrecking the residences of the Chief of Police and physicians, and plundering the police stations. Two of the medical assistants were killed in the riot that occurred.

An official report shows that on July 8 and 9 there were 495 new cases and 139 deaths throughout the Russian districts affected; on July 12, 396 deaths occurred. The municipal authorities have come to realize the necessity of adopting energetic measures to prevent the spread of the disease, and towns which have not yet been visited by the scourge are being supplied with large quantities of disinfectants and doctors have been specially engaged.

Cyrus W. Field Dead.

Cyrus W. Field, the man who projected and superintended the laying of the first cable, died at New York on Tuesday, July 12. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30. 1819, and in his early life he was a clerk of the late A. T. Stewart. He began business for himself when but 21 years of age, and in 1853 he had pany to lay the cable, and after permission was granted by England and America, he began the work. Three attempts were made to lay the cable. The first two were failures, but the great work was finally accomplished on July 27, 1867, when communication was established between New York and London. Two cables were laid in the effort to make one complete and both are in operation to-day. For his success Congress awarded him a gold medal. Since the laying of the cables he was more or less before the public, but of late years he bad been living a retired life.

The World's Fair.

Mr. Hesing, one of the Directors of the World's Fair, has expressed himself as being in favor of doing without the Government appropriation of \$5,000,000 rather than close the Fair on Sundays. President Baker has also declared that the Sunday-closing bill is not acceptable in its present form. The majority of the Directors are against the bill and are hoping that the House will not concur in the amendments made by the Senate. One of the strongest arguments advanced against the closing of the Fair on Sundays is that such an action will drive great numbers of visitors to saloons and gambling-houses, which will be wide open for

With two exceptions all the great buildings the interiors. On some of the buildings work is being pushed 16 hours a day.

The Marquis de Lacaze, of Paris, will lend to the Fair a portrait of George Washington, made by Stuart, an American painter. It was taken to France by his wife's grandfather, who was at one time Minister to the United States It is thought that New York will have the finest State building. It will be 90 feet wide by 200 feet long, and will represent an expenditure of \$150,000.

In June more than 90,000 people, or a daily average of 3,100, visited the World's Fair grounds and paid 25 cents each to see the sights. The largest attendance on any one day was

A Venerable Jurist Dead.

streets, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 15th inst., and expired before he could be taken to a doctor's office.

Judge Watson was a large, noble-looking man, six feet in hight and weighing about 260 pounds. He was admitted to the Bucks County bar in 1844, and was soon thereafter appointed Judge by the Governor. In 1873 he was elected Judge by the Republicans against George W. Rogers, the Democratic candidate. Being succeeded in 1883 by Judge Yerkes, he organized the Bucks County Trust Company, of which he remained President until the day of his death. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and was Past Grand Master of the Order. He served prominently in the war of the rebellion. and was once wounded. A wife and three children are left to mourn his loss,

Toledo Councilmen Indicted. Seven City Councilmen of Toledo, O., were indicted by the Grand Jury for soliciting bribes. The offense of soliciting bribes is put by the Ohio statutes in the mine category as bribery, and the penalty is not to exceed \$500 fine, or not to exceed five years at hard labor in the penitentiary, or both, An oil company desired to secure permission today pipes in certain streets. The seven Councilmen called on the company and stated that if \$500 were paid to each Councilman the desired permission would be given. The oil company had stenographers hidden, and the demands of the Councilmen 12:25 Tuesday morning for Homestead in a were taken down in shorthand. The seven private car attached to the western express. men whose talk was thus taken down were inmen whose talk was thus taken down were indicted.

Eruption of Mt. Ætna.

The eruption of Mount Ætna is rapidly increasing in violence. The fires in the craters show great activity. Loud explosions are continually taking place. A severe earthquake shock occured recently which reduced to ruins the town of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily, five hours' journey from the craters of Mount Ætna. The population of Giarre is about 18,000. No mention of loss of life is made, but it is feared here that many must have perished.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Crimes and Casualties. Shortly after 5 o'clock on the 14th instant the charging department of the Wilder Powder Mills at Tamaqua, Pa., exploded, causing the injury of two persons and the complete wreckage of the mill. Loss is estimated at \$12,000. At a recent gathering of collegians at New Haven., Conn., Prof. Dwight E. Carroll, an instructor of the Lehigh University of Bethlehem, Pa., was jokingly guyed by members of the audience, and the occurrence so preyed upon his mind as to drive him insane. -On July 15, the Dalton Brothers, a gang of desperadoes, held up a passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, near Adair Station, in Indian Territory. After a fierce battle with some of the passengers the robbers entered the express car, blew open the safe and got about \$50,000 .- Two cases of typhus fever were found among a lot of Russian emigrants on the steamer Nevada, from Liverpool, and they were transferred to the Reception

General.

The United States troops have again commenced moving, in order to prevent revolutionists getting together on this side with the object of going into Mexico. A detachment of the 3d Cav., under the command of Lieut. Langhorne, has left Fort Ringgold to scout in the back country .- Ground has been broken at Elizabethtown, Tenn., for the location of the largest shoe factory in the South. The capital stock will be \$10,000, and 150 isborers will be employed. The building will be completed by Sept. 15.—The Health Department of New York has taken steps to insure against any possible outbreak of cholera in that city. Every death from cholera morbus is carefully investigated, as is also every suspicious case of sickness reported to the Bureau of Contageous Diseases .- H. C. Tyler, of the Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club, established a world's record for the quarter-mile flyng start on Hampden Park on July 14, making the distance in 28 2-5 seconds, beating the record of 28 4-5 seconds made by P. J. Berlo. The officials were: A. O. Sinclair, referee; J. E. Willis, of New York; F. M. Coe, and A. O. McGarrey, timers; and W. B. Troy, of New York; C. B. Taylor, G. R. Bidwell, A. J. Skinner, and E. Nelson, of Springfield, Judges. — The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of a telegram from Special Agent Mulkey, at Astoria, Orc., saying that he and Collector Taylor have seized the steamship Wilmington and held her for forfeiture. arrested the Captain and crew, and captured 910 cans of opium on board. The Wilmington plies between Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Ore. The seizure of this large quantity of opium (about \$5,000 worth) is one of the largest ever made by the United States officers .- Maj. Matthews, Boston, presided at a mass-meeting held at Tremont Temple July 11, in aid of home rule in Ireland. The speakers included Vicar-General Byrne, Rev. Father Conaty, Josiab Quincy, and Maj. Byron, of New York. Letters of regret for their absence were read from Gov. Russell, Collector Beard, and Congressman O'Neil. The meeting subscribed \$12,000, and asserted that the so-called Peace Commission has no authority to speak for the from Siberia of Solomen Gerger, a former Siteria when on a visit to his native country, Russian Poland. At the time be was exled the United States Government interfered, but could do nothing, as Gerger had taken out his first naturalization papers, but not the second set; therefore, he was not a citizen .--The Saptist Young People's Convention, held at Detroit, adopted the following: Resolved, That the Baptist Young People's Union of America, in convention assembled, most earnestly calls the attention of the Christian people of America to the importance of closing the World's Columbian Exposition, and requests the House of Representatives to pass the Senate bill containing the provisions for closing the Fair on Sunday and prohibiting the sale of in-

toxicating liquors on the grounds. Political and Industrial.

The Retail Furniture Dealers' Association of the United States was formed at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, New York City, on the 13th inst., with the following officers: President, L. A. Jennings, Newcastle, Ind : First V.-P., E. L. Denbart, Louisville, Ky.; Second V. P., F W. Wilson, Brooklys: Third V. P., J. F. Zang, Dallas, Tex.: Sec. and Treas., J. Henry Simond, New York. Executive Committee, M. Umstadter, E. L. Denhart, and H. C. Webster, Montpeller, Vt.; J F. Zang and C. B. Buckingham, Bridgeport, Conn .- A permanent organization of the Mining Congress was effected at Helena, Mont., recently by the election of Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, as President. A congratulatory telegram was received from Senator Stewart. The Committee on Resolutions submitted two reports. The majority report favored unlimited free coinage, and urged the passage of the Senate bill in the House. The minority report favored a bi-metallic Congress. The minority report was tabled and action on the majority report was deferred.-In our new Navy will be 43 vessels, carrying 364 guns and manned by 11,094 officers and men. There will be six double-turreted harbor-defense vessels, carrying 36 guns; three armored cruisers, with 46 guns; five armored battle-ships, carrying 72 gans; three cruisers, earrying 30 guns; 13 protected cruisers, carrying 136 guns; six gunboats. carrying 3 guns, five of the special class (including the torpede and dynamite cruisers), carrying 6 guns, and three torpedo-boats and one ram, which do not carry heavy gous - The 75 men employed at Coates & Co's tiu-plate factory at Locust Point, Md., hav gone on strike because the company has refused to sign the new scale which the men had submitted. Tals tin-plate mill has not

company should agree to sign the new scale. According to statements issued by the Russian Agricultural Department, compiled from reports of 4,100 agents, an average barvest of Winter wheat and rye is expected, but the corn crop will be under the average. A good crop of Summer corn is assured. Other Summer crops are above the average. The hay and fodder crops are good in the black earth regions. Ex-Judge Richard Watson, President of the action Sunday. A mass-meeting was held at the rink in the morning, about 400 men being present, representing the mechanical depart.

Ex-Judge Richard Watson, President of the Bucks County Trust Company, and the oldest member of the Doylestown, Pa., bar, was stricken with apoplexy at Sixth and Chestnut the present tariff on petroleum until Jan. 1, skill in working out ciphers. 1893 It also passed the supplementary credit of 600,000 france for the French exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. - Ravachol, the French anarchist, murderer, thief, and grave-robber was guillotined at Montbrison, Paris, last week. He continued his blasphemy

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to the end. — The promised Papal Encyclical on the Columbus celebration was issued last week. The Pope enjoins the Bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services. In conversation with a number of Cardinals the Pope expressed himself as satisfied that he had every prospect of living to celebrate his jubilee, he felt so well.

Mention The National Tribune.

Weather Forecasts. [Copy righted 1802 by W. T. Foster, St. Joseph, Mo My last bulletin gave forecasts of the stormwave to cross the continent from 17th to 21st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 22d, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 23d, the great central valleys from 24th to 26th, and the Eastern States about the

The weather will continue to average very warm, and the principal storm waves and rainfalls will range northward. Portions of the cotton belt will suffer greatly from drouth, while in some of the Upper Mississippi Valley

States rains will occur. A good stage of water for navigation purposes will continue in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers.

In the Northern States the time for Fall plowing is near at hand, and the ground is expected to be in good condition, with moisture sufficient to give Fall-sown crops a good start. Winter will come late; we will have a late Fall, and the Winter crops will make a large growth before the 1st of December; therefore where a large growth of Fail wheat is not desired, it will be best to sow late.

In the Southern States the weather will be more favorable to Winter-gardening than last Winter was.

About Matches. The oldest and it is said the largest match manufactory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old. roughly trimmed splinter of wood, tipped with sulphur, was discarded with the tinderboxes for which they were used. In 25 years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches

increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year. Some of the machines for making matches which we use in these days make 200 revolutions a minute each and turn out about 2,500, been in existence quite a year. It was burned | 000 of matches daily. Rather more than five down last June and the owners proposed to re- matches per head for the whole population are practically finished, the only remaining | build, and had called on their men, who are | are used daily in the United States. Strange work being that of decorating and finishing said to be in the main skilled workmen, to as- to say the quality of these Swedish matches, sist. They declined to take any part antil the | in many cases, is so bad that the State intends to resume the manufacture and computes that the profits will produce a revenue of \$1,000,000. Altogether there are in Europe about 50,000 factories, and they yearly produce matches valued at \$50,000,000.

> Found the Key to the Hittite Inscriptions The statement is made by officials of the John Hopkins University that the third great discovery of the century in the reading of hiero-Elsewhere they are fair. - The Argentine glyphics has been made by a clever young Gertorpeds erniser Rosalez has foundered in a man scholar, whose name is withheld. He is storm off the coast of Uruguay. The officers said to have found the key that will unlock the were saved. The crew, numbering 70, are mysteries of the Hittite inscriptions, hitherto missing. The Argentine tronclad Almirante | wholly unknown. Other achievements of Brown and the cruiser Vlinticinio, which were | equal importance have been accomplished by en route to Spain, are missing, and it is believed | persons of no more previous renown, such, for

Cahenslyism is Dead. Archbishop Ireland, in an interview in Chicago last week, declared that the latest decision of the Vatican is not merely a judgment of toleration as applied to the individual in-stances of Faribault and Stillwater, but pos-

sesses a wider significance. The Archbishop said: "Rome deals with concrete cases, considering all the questions and facts they involve, and then adopts a rule which is intended to apply to all other cases presenting the same state of facts. The decision of the Vatican in reference to the Faribault and Stillwater cases is that the same expedient may be adopted in any other case where the same circumstances exist."

"Then the system may, under the decision of the Pope, be extended in America?" "Assuredly it can; in any parish where the parochial schools labor under the same difficulties that were encountered in those parishes. the same arrangement may be made." "Do you think that in view of the condition of the Church in America the system is

likely to be extended?" "Ah, that is another question, which I do not care to discuss." When questioned on the subject of Cahensly ism, the Archbishop said: "Cahenslyism is dead. The question is settled forever." Of the letter by the theologian Zimmerman, of Freiburg, reviving the Cahensly idea, Arch-

bishop Ireland said: "Zimmerman is a fool

and his letter is an insult to the patriotism of

the American people." No Danger of a Lockout.

At a convict prison lately, a warden stationed in the workshop had occasion to complain of the quality of some of the articles manufac-

"Here," said he, this won't do at all; these baskets must be made better than this." "Beg pardon, sir," replied one of the pris-oners, "best we can do; if 'taint good enough you had better discharge ua."

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